there were no facilities for extinguishing

the fire the place was wholly consumed. When the ruins had cooled sufficiently to

permit of investigation a searching party was formed. An hour's presistent search revealed the charred body of Knoch and

wife. A little distance from both was found the charred body of a child. Knoch's

found the charred body of a child. Knoch's two children, George, aged three years, and Frank Albert, aged nine months, were in the house at the time, but which of these the body represented could not be ascertained owing to its condition. The fire is believed to have originated from an oil stove which had been used to heat food for the baby, who had been sick.

WHOLESALE ASSASSINATION

Twenty of San Francisco's Most Prominer

SAN FRANCISCO, December 16 .- A most ensational and startling plot for wholesale

assassination of the most prominent men in this city came to light here late last night

Some time ago the police obtained in formation of the existence of an organization called the Socialistic Revolutionary Association, which, it was asserted, was

and the police finally succeeded in ob

the election occurred. When Gonzales as sumed the presidency he, in turn, made

similar compact with Diaz, that the latte should again be President. This compact

powerful Gonzales States, have been over turned and seized by Diaz since his inauguration. The heir apparent is now Robio and not Gonzales.

Type-Setting Contest.

New York, December 15 .- A type-setting

contest between Joseph McCann, of the Herald, and W. C. Barnes, of the World

for the championship of the city and State took place here to-day in the presence of a

large number of printers. The purse con-tended for was \$1,000. The trial lasted four

ours, beginning at 11 o'clock. The type wa

A Baby Cremated by a Drunken Father.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., December 16.—Edward Fairburn went home intoxicated last night, and during a quarrel with his wife, suddenly grasped their six-months-old child and threw it on the hot kitchen stove. The cries of the mother attracted the attention of an officer, who rescued the babe and placed Fairburn under arrest. The child will die.

Locked His Three Children In.

Cigar-Makers Going West.

New York, December 16.-Several hu

dred cigar-makers belonging to the Interna-tional Association will leave this city in a

few days for San Francisco, where they are

offered wages as high as are paid in New York. They go to help the manufacturers there agains the Chinese.

Respited.

NEW ORLEANS, La., December 17 .- Patrick

Ford and John Murphy, convicted of the

murder of Captain Murphy and sentenced

STARKVILLE, MISS., December 16 .- Jerry

watch was kept on their movements

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and the Collection of Local and General News.

TERMS, \$1.50 Per Annum, in Advance.

WHOLE NUMBER 973.

EATON, OHIO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1885.

VOL. XIX-NO. 6.

Awaiting Tidings of the Fate of Imprisoned Miners.

AWFUL SUSPENSE.

Thirty Workmen Shut in by a Torrent Water from Sunken Lands.

NANTICORE, PA., December 18 .- The dropping out of the bottom of a large swamp, covering several acres, and filled with millions of gallons of water accumulated from the late heavy snows and rains, caused the flooding of No. 1 Slope of the Susquehanna Coal Company, that will most likely be attended with terrible loss of life, as upward of thirty men and boys are now imprisoned in the slope, from which there seems no escape except by digging a tunnel to them. Two hundred and fifty other miners and boys were at work in the slope when the rushing torrents came in upon them. Men dropped their picks and shovels, and drivers and door-boys abandoned their places, and hurried to the mine outlets through which they could reach the surface. The water rushing through the gang-ways was accompanied by tons of coal dirt and heavy mine timbers, which had been torn from their places by the force of the current. As the workmen entered the gangway to escape the water was up to their wastes. It was impossible for the men to keep their feet, and they were swept along with the torrent until they secured firm holds on the walls and recovered their footholds. Severallives are supposed to have been lost in the gangway, but who they are can not be learned until all the men who escaped have reported to the mining boss. Another lot of men in trying to escape, found the main opening to their working place clogged up with debris, and they were compelled to retrace their steps until they reached the foot of the air shaft, when ropes were lowered to them, and one by one they were received with joyous shouts of welcome by thousands of people who had gathered. As soon as possible an alarm was sounded at Nos. I and 2 shafts, the workings of which are connected with those of the slope, and are of much greater depth. The workmen were removed as speedily as possible, and all were out before any water came into either shaft. All mules and loose material had been removed. Around the fan-house at the slope, where all news from the mine is received, are gathered nearly two thousand people to night waiting for some tidings that will tell them of the fate of those imprisoned below. Superintendent Morgan is busy issuing instructions to volunteer relief corps, who are now engaged in driving a new tunnel to reach the men. Wives with children in their arms, aged fathers of life, as upward of thirty men and boys are now imprisoned in the slope, from

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., December 17.—A fire roke out last night in Hubbard's ware-ouse on the dock and was destroyed to-wher with the warehouse of Benedict & Co. Abel's block is badly gutted; Hazen's illiard parlor was destroyed with a numbilliard parlor was destroyed with a number of other buildings, entaling an aggregate loss of \$450,000.

PRILADELPHIA, PA., December 17.—James W. Cooper's cabinetware factory, this city, was burned to-day. Loss, \$50,000; insurance \$30,000.

bottoms, was completely gutted by fire last night. Loss about \$30,000. At 3:45 this morning fire was discovered in the Ware Vinegar Factory, on Third street, near Grand Central Depot. The fire originated in the furnace room. At this hour—i:15 there is no hope of saving the factory. Once or twice the fire was communicated to the shed of the Grand Central Depot, but was extinguished without loss.

CRICAGO, December 18.—There are, as nearly as can be estimated, about 15,000 miles of wire in Chicago used by the telegraph, telephone and electric light companies. Last December there were shown to be about 1,100 miles of wire underground. Since then the work has been actively going on, and during the present year about three times that amount has been put out of sight. By May 1 all the wires in the business portion of the city are expected to be underground, though it will probably take at least ten years to place all the wires throughout the city there.

MADRID, December 18.—The Queen Regent to-day refused an audience to the Duke of Saville, cousin to the late King. The Duke was thoroughly angered by the The Duke was thoroughly angered by the refusal of the Queen to receive him, and has openly and publicly spoken in abuse of her. He boasts that Queen Christina will soon be forced to relinquish the Regency, and that ex-Queen Isabel will replace her. These declarations have caused a sensation of no small interest in Madrid, and it is very probable that the Duke will be prosecuted for disloyal utterances.

A Would-be Suicide of Twelve Years. New York, December 18 .- For the third time John Hannon, aged twelve years, was arraigned before Justice Smith in the Police Court this morning charged with at-tempting to take his own life by hanging. The father of the boy stated that the boy would not go to school when sent, and when spoken to about his conduct went off and deliberately planned to end his existence. Justice Smith committed the young would-be suicide to the Catholic Protectory.

An Heir to Twenty Millions.

Ems, Pa., December 18.—Recorder Ran-dall to-day recorded documents of great interest, it being an agreement between L. Endy and Bush & Caufield, whereby the two latter are to manage an enormous estate left Endy by a grandfather in Germany. The fortune is estimated at \$20,000.000. The will provides for the establishment of a National Bank, a theater and a free church for the poor. The heir lives in Corry, this county.

CARROLTON, Mo., December 18.—The ver-dict of the jury in the case of the State vs. Joel Anderson and Laurel Baugh finding them guilty of murder in the first degree for the murder of John Rea, caused much surprise. They were tried before on the same charge, and were sentenced to imprisonment for life, but obtained a new trial, which resulted as above. Judge Davis yesterday sentenced them to be hanged on the 12th of March pert.

The Week's Failures.

New York, December 18.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last week, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States 23 and for Canada 22, or a total of 255, as sgainst 247 last week and 287 the week previous. The Western and Southern States furnish more than one-half the total number.

PEKIN, December 10 .- It is currently re

ported and generally credited that the Emperor will be married in February next, at which time the Empress Regent will re-tire and the young Emperor will take pos-session of the Government.

A Child Burned to a Crisp.

CLEVELAND, December 16.—At one o'clock this afternoon Wm. White was cleaning father had stepped from the room for an instant, and when he returned he found that the finid had ignited and that his child, aged three years, had been burned to a crisp. The mother was away from home at the time.

Killed by an A odental Discharge. MANSFIELD, Pa., December 18.—James Barton shot and almost instantly killed an nnknown Frenchman. Barton claims the shooting was accidental. He says he was sandling a gun and that it prematurely

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

The Boiler Bursts Killing Two Men and

Nashville, Tenn., December 17.—At half-past 4 this morning, people living in the neighborhood of Hart Hensley's pork-packing establishment in the Ninth Ward, were aroused from their slumbers by a terrific explosion, which shook houses to their foundations on both sides of the river, and jarred the nearest inhabitants out of their beds. A large crowd soon collected. The first to enter the building were attracted to the boiler-sheds by cries for help from a pile of debris where the boiler-sheds had stood. They went rapidly to work, and soon pulled from under a pile of brick James McWhirter, fireman, and Henry Warnacke and Lard Wheeler. The latter was dead, and presented a most sickening sight, his face, head, hands and legs having been horribly scalded by grease that had escaped from the tank. His right leg was broken at the knee and internal injuries have been sustained. McWhirter was alive, fatally injured, being severly bruised by falling brick and more or less scalded. Investigation showed that the grease tank located in the boiler sheds had exploded. The tank was made of boiler iron, six feet in diameter and twelve feet high, with a capacity of sixty barrels. No one seemed able to account for the explosion.

Charged Against Him-Logded in the Rockville Jail.

Roberts, the noted desperado captured at Danville, Ill., Saturday by Detective Flaid, of Terre Haute, and E. S. Gregory, of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, was brought here this evening from the Terre Haute Jail by Sheriff Musser and two detectives by order of the County Commissioners and locked up. He broke out of Rockville's ten-thousand-dollar jail two years ago and escaped to Missouri, where he was located by the officers numerous times, but escaped by his desperate fighting and handy use of the revolver. He is suspected of the murder of J. R. Murphy, killed in his store at Jacksville, Fountain County, three years ago, and robbed of \$1,500. No evidence could be found against Roberts until a year ago, when a person was found who is willing to swear that Roberts was in the house at the time of the murder. Roberts says he can prove an alibi, as he committed a burglary the night of the crime. There are twenty-seven cases of burglary against him, mostly all in this county. He was the leader of a gang of burglars, who have been terrors to this part of the country many years, the majority of whom, Scott Sutherlin, Bob Hall, Sam Buxton and Ike Betty, are now serving long terms in the penitentiary. He is a desperate man, and his daring deeds have terrorized Western Indians. The aggregate rewards for Roberts' arrest will probably reach \$2.000. Company, was brought here this evening

SIXTEEN VESSELS SUNK.

and Scores of Sallors Drowned-Terrible PANAMA, December 17 .- Colon has been sited by a cyclone, which has done great damage. It commenced on the 2d inst. about 2 p. m. and the next day lulled, but about 2 p. m. and the next day lulled, but recommenced again with terrible severity. All the steamers in port put out to sea for safety returned, and had again to put out. The damage to property has been very heavy and the loss of life most serious. The following vessels were sunk with their crews: Holden, Karnan, Blanch Ortalan, Atwood, Ariel, Veteran, Ocean, Lynton, Atwood, Ariel, Veteran, Ocean, Lynton, Aveina, Stella, Cattalina, Figri, Douglas, and two others whose names could not be ascertained. The rain poured down in torrents and a terrible gale of wind from the North-east set in. The Royal Mail new freight office was destroyed by the storm. Wharf No. 4, belonging to the Panama Railroad, is almost demolished, the rails having been torn up and the earth works destroyed by the force of the tornado.

A DETROIT TRAGEDY. sitive Proof That Frank Knoch and Hi Whole Family Were Murdered. DETROIT, MICH., December 17.—Yester-day's fire, in which Frank Knoch, with his wife and two children, were burned, now proves to be an appalling murder. This crime was suspected yesterday, but the finding of a revolver with all the cartridges dis-charged was all the evidence then secured. Charged was all the evidence then secured. To-night a post-morten examination of the bodies was made, and resulted in proof posit vely substantiating that theory. Bullet holes and 22-caliber bullets were found in the skulls of both Frank Knoch and his wife. No suspicion attaches to any one as yet. The funeral was held this afternoon, all four bodies being placed in a single coffin.

WITHOUT A PARALLEL.

An Iowa Man Drives Two Chisels Through His Own Head. DUBUQUE, IA., December 17.—A case un-paralleled in the history of suicides occurred here yesterday. John Mueller an old resident and proprietor of a small marble shop, was observed to be acting strangely running about and gesticulating wildly. About 9 o'clock an expressman drove up to his door to take a monument to the cemetery, and was horrified to see two stone cutters' chisels sticking into Mueller's head, which he asked the expressman to drive in further. Mueller had driven one drive in further. Mueller had driven one chisel about seven inches long clear through his head, just in front of the top of the ears. After doing this he drove another one through the center of his forehead to the depth of two inches. Physicians were summoned and the chisels extracted. He is still alive but in a comatose condition. The surgeons say he will die. The act is one due to intemperance.

cohibition in Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., December 17.—This morning, in the U. S. Court, Judge McCoy de cided the contested election cases growing out of the recent prohibition election in this county. The Judge refused to continue this county. The Judge refused to continue
the injunction restraining the Ordinary from announcing the result
of the election, and decided the case
against the liquor men on every point. There
is in the bill adopted a provision that Georgia wines may be sold, as wines from other
States were excluded. That portion of the
bill Judge McCoy decided was unconstitutional and no wines could be sold.

Dying With Two Chisels in His Head. DUBUQUE, IA., December 18.—John B. Mueller, who drove two chieses into his bead with suicidal intent yesterday, died after thirty hours of the most indescribable

The Failures of the Past Year. NEW YORK, December 18.—The grand total of the failures in the United States from January 1 to December 10 is 10,771, against 11,088 in a like period in 1884, a de-cline of 316. The totals for fifty weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881 respectively, were 9,519, 7,762 and 5,939.

HURON, DAK., December 17.-In the joint ssion of the so-called State Legislature, yesterday, the result of the previous day's election was formally announced, and the Hon. A. C. G. Moody and Hon. A. G. Ed-gerton were declared elected U. S. Sens-tors for the State of South Dakota.

Flood on the Seine.

Paris, December 17.—A sensation was caused here to-day by the collapse of a portion of the Pont Neuf which connects the Isle de la Cite, on which is situated the Cathedral Church of Notre Dame, with both sides of the river Seine. It is the largest bridge in Paris and one of the oldest, having been reconstructed in 1852. In its center is a bronze statue of Henry IV Thousands of people have gathered in the vicinity watching the bridge, as it is feared that it will collapse altogether. A heavy rise in the Seine caused the disaster. The water continues to rise and disastrous floods are feared.

WM. PITT LYNDE, ex-Congressman and comment Democratic politician, is de-

ceased at Milwaukee.

A FAMILY'S FATE. ALL HOPE ABANDONED

Father, Mother and Two Little Ones Perisl in Their Burning Home. Of Saving the Minera Imprisoned DETROIT, December 16 .- About 2 o'clock in the Slope at Nanticoke. this morning parties returning from a lodge by way of the Dix Road, just beyond the

city limits, discovered the house of Frank Knoch, a German Lutheran, who kept a farm and market garden, in flames. The home was a small frame shanty, and as Out in the Coal Mine.

WILKESBARRE, PA., December 20 .- To-day was the gloomiest day ever witnessed in Nanticoke. Thousands of people poured into the town, in vehicles, on borseback in groups around the various workings, where they discussed the situation of the imprisoned men. A message was brought here from Nanticoke this morning to the effect that William Elke had been found in the gangway, and evidently had been dead several hours. At the company's office this was denied. They stake that the situation remains unchanged from that of yesterday, though they hourly expect to reach the fatal spot where the entombed are supposed to be. The rescuing parties are continuously at work, under direction of Superintendent Morgan. There is no hope of rescuing any of the victims alive. At 8 o'clock this evening the rescuing party struck a mass of wet sand, and forty-five additional men were sent in to remove it. At 9 o'clock an official report was received at the company's office here to the effect that the rescuing party were then within twenty feet of the fatal chamber, and were boping to reach the imprisoned men by eleven o'clock. 11:30 o'clock a message was brought from the pit in which the relief party are at work. The messenger reported that the men were still working vigorously, but that they had not yet reached the imprisoned miners. From the present outlook it is doubtful if they gain entrance to the fatal slope chamber before to-morrow. Almost as fast as the sand is removed it fills in again, and the men are now laboring under great difficulties. No. I Colliery, where the accident occurred, employs six hundred men and boys. Its output is the lowest of any of the Susquehanna Coal Company's workings, being but 650 car-loads per day. The loss to the company will be large, and the next three men and boys will not remain idle, but will be given work at the other colleries of the company. At 1:30 o'clock a. m. a report from Nanticoke says that rescuers finally reached the place where the men were supposed to be, but the men were not there. The rescuing party are now pushing forward to another chamber, with hopes of finding them in a few hours. in groups around the various workings, the baby, who had been sick.

LATER.—Frank Knoch was known to have money in the house, which he had been saving to make some payments. The searchers in the ruins found a revolver, and it is known that Knoch never owned one. These two facts lend to the suspicion that murder was committed for the sake of robbery, and the building then fired to cover up the crime. The position in which the ashes of the family were lying would seem to oppose this suspicion. However, nothing is definitely known, everything about the house having been completely consumed. The body of the baby was not at first found, and it was thought the flames had entirely devoured it. Later the searchers found the crumbling ashes of what had once been the youngest child.

close watch was kept on their movements, and the police finally succeeded in obtaining the minutes of one of their meetings, held November 23. From these facts it was discovered that it was the intention of the Association to put out of the way about twenty men, including W. T. Coleman, Congressman W. W. Morrow, General W. H. L. Barnes, Mayor Bartlett, United States Judge Lorenzo Sawyer, Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, Governor Stoneman, the principal police officials, and several others. These names were placed on the "prospective list" and placed in the hands of the Executive Committee to carry out the orders of the Association. The committee were to devise the best mode of accomplishing the ends of the base plot, and were thus engaged when their work was brought to a sudden termination last night by the discovery of the Association's headquarters at No. 900 Montgomery avenus, by the police, and the arrest of four men found in the room, named Julius C. Koosher, Henry Weiseman, Charles Mittellstadt and Oscar Eggers. In the room were also found a complete laboratory for the manufacture of infernal machines. The men were taken to the city prison, when they boldly asserted that they were dynamiters, and proposed to get rid of the citizens named, and then raze Chinatown. The prisoners also belong to the German branch of the Anti-Coolle WHY HE DWINDLED. Farmer Carries a Frog in His Stomacl strange story, well authenticated, comes from Lost Creek, Calhoun County. There ive in that neighborhood a respectable armer named Joseph Dountain, who should now be in the prime of vigorous manhood. tain began to complain of pains in the stomach, accompanied at times peculiar twitchings and jerkwith peculiar twitchings and jerkings of that organ. These pangs were not
constant, but were worse at times when
Dountain happened to go longer than usual
without drinking water, of which he swallowed immense quantities. When he happened to have been at a distance from
springs or streams at work, and was not
enabled to get a drink for several hours,
the pains and twitchings of his stomach
almost threw him into convulchinatown. The prisoners also belong to the German branch of the Anti-Coolie League. No charge has yet been entered against the prisoners. Further developments are expected.

A ROMANCE IN POLITICS.

The Mexican Revolution Brought About by Love for the Most Beautiful of Senoritas.

New York, December 16.—The brother of Governer Sepulveda, who is now here, says the entire difficulty in Neuvo Leon, Mexico, originated in the personal rupture between Diaz and Gonzales. Everyone in Mexico says Sepulveda knows that while Diaz was serving his first term as President, he entered into a solemn, compact to so shape matters that Gonzales would succeed him. Diaz faithfully fulfilled that compact, and so arranged matters in the seven greatnorthern States that they all went to Gonzales when the election occurred. When Gonzales went the best occurred. When Gonzales assumed the presidency he, in turn, made a success that they all went to Gonzales when the election occurred. When Gonzales assumed the presidency he, in turn, made a success that they all went to Gonzales when the election occurred. When Gonzales assumed the presidency he, in turn, made a success that they all went to Gonzales when the election occurred. When Gonzales went and twitchings of his stomach almost threw him into convulsions. His physical condition became almost threw him into convulsions. His physical condition became almost a wreck. From an unusually powerful man of two hundred pounds Dountain dwindled to a mere wreck of all to pounds, whose only gratification and pleasure seemed to consist in supplying in his stomach. Having arrived at the conclusion, he consulted a physician, who gave him a powerful emetic, which caused lountain to throw up. After retching in his stomach. Having arrived at the conclusion, he consulted a physician, who gave him a powerful emetic, which caused lountain to throw up. After retching in his stomach. Having arrived at the conclusion, he consulted a physician, who gave him a powerful emetic, which caused living repair and tw

BREAD ON THE WATERS.

Dinner to a Poor Man Brings Rich Re turns After Many Years. ago, while passing through a railroad depot in this city, the attention of H. Thatcher

Clark was attracted to a feeble, poorly clad old man alighting from a train. Mr. clad old man alighting from a train. Mr. Clark watched the stranger a few moments. He seemed bewildered, and knew not in what direction to turn. Mr. Clark made a few inquiries, and learned that the old man had arrived at a strange city, where he had not a single friend. He had no money with him, Mr. Clark invited the stranger to his residence and gave him a dinner. As soon as he had finished his meal the old man arose, said good-by and went on his way. Mr. Clark never heard from the man again until yesterday, when he received a letter from a lawyer of Chicago informing him that he had been bequeathed several thousand dollars by the old man whom he found in the depot and took home.

should again be President. This compact also was faithfully observed, and the two Caesars thus divided Mexico. Shortly after Diaz was inaugurated last year, Gonzales approached him for a renewal of their former compacts. The promise was given, so Ganzales' friends declare, that the latter should again be President. In order to fulfill this last compact Diaz had but to leave the Northern States as he found them, viz. in the hands of Gonzale's 'adherents. At this point, says Senor Sepulveda, the hand of a designing woman came between the two great leaders. Diaz since his first compact had wood and won the fairest senorita in Mexico, the only daughter of Don Manuel Romero Robio. Unfortunately, her noble father is ambitious to be President, and therejin lies the hidden secret. Robio is now a Cabinet officer, and with the powerful influence of his daughter he has caused Diaz to violate his last compact with Gonzales, and the unmistakable signal of their success is the accomplished fact that Coahuila and Nuevo Leon, two powerful Gonzales States, have been overturned and seized by Diaz since his inaug-Madrid, December 20.-The Duke of Seville, who in resentment of the declinaaudience on Friday, publicly vilified her and predicted that ex-Queen Isabella would soon replace Christina as Queen Regent, has been arrested. The prompt action of the Government in dealaction of the Government in dealing with the Duke has occasioned something of a sensation in military and other circles, and the impression prevails that despite the strong feeling manifested by the Queen and some of her advisers in favor of leniency to past political offenders, yet no public avowals tending to bring reproach upon the Queen will be tolerated for a moment. hours, beginning at 11 o'clock. The type was minion, set without paragraphs. Barnes finished his first thousand ems in twenty-nine minutes and thirty seconds, and McCann completed his first thousand two minutes later. At 3 o'clock time was called. McCann had set 8,002½ ems and Barnes 7,951. Then each man was obliged to correct his own proofs. When the corrections had been made and the number of lines deducted which each had lost through mistakes, it was found that McCann had 7,603½ ems to his credit, and Barnes, 6,376. McCann was declared the winner.

Sentenced to the Gallows. PITTSBURGH, PA., December 19 .- Edward Coffey, convicted of murder in the first degree, for the killing of Policeman Evans, while resisting arrest, was refused a new trial this morning, and sentenced to be

-Never think you have done wrong because a debtor gets angry. His anger under civil treatment shows that he does not intend to pay. This you might as well know early as late.— Denver Journal of Commerce.

-It was once a prevalent notion that sighs impaired the strength and wore out the animal powers. It was also an ancient belief that sorrow consumed the blood and shortened life .-Boston Globe.

-In Oregon a man has made a comfortable house by shingling over the stump of a hollow fir tree. The room is nine by ten feet, with a door and

—The man who is suspicious lives in a constant state of unhappiness. It would be better for his peace of mind to be too trustful than too guarded .-

-Two young women school-teachers at Kingston, N. Y., are sharpshooters, and can snuff a candle at twenty yards.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, December 16. — SENATE.—
Bills introduced: By Mr. Teller—To provide for the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar. Senator Manderson—Relating to pensions. It pensions all persons who served for at least one year during the late war and were discharged upon a surgeons certificate as unit for further ser. vice. Mr. Plumb—To provide for the payment of bounty to certain discharged solidiers of the U. S. Army. By Senator Sawyer—To provide for the purchase of the Surgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal and Harbor of Refuge, connecting the waters of Green Bay with Lake Michigan, in the State of Wisconsin. It appropriates \$200,000, and directs the Secretary of War to purchase the canal for the United States.] By Senator Ingalls—To provide for determining the existence and removal of mability of the President to discharge the powers and duties of his office. [It provides that on the representation of two heads of departments to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States that the President is unable to discharge the duties of his office, the Chief Justice shall convene the Court, and it shall determine the question of such alleged inability.]—Senator Plumb—To extend the laws of the United States over certain unorganized territory south of the State of Kansas. A number of resolutions calling for information on special subjects from the Executive Department were agreed to. Mr. Hoar's Presidential succession bill was discussed by Messrs. Maxey, Beck, Edmunds, Morgan, Call and Evatta. At 2:50 p. m. the Senate went 18to executive session and at 4:40 p. m. adjourned. House.—Mr. Browne (Ind.) offered a resolution changing the rules so as to provide that leave to print in the Record shall be allowed only when a question is under consideration. Referred. On motion of Mr. Norwood (Ga.) a Senate bill was passed removing the political disabilities of Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia. The discussion of the proposed revision of the rules was then resumed by Messrs. Randall, Hiscock Biount. Without concluding the general debate, the House adjourned at 4:35 p. m.

WASHINGTON, December 17.— SENATE—Mr. Mitchell, the newly elected Senator from Oregon, was sworn in. A number of bills were introduced, including one from Senator Teller, providing for the issue of silver certificates on the deposit of standard dollars. By Senator Jones (Ark.) To provide for the sale of the Cherokea Reservation, in Arkansas. By Senator Sewell—To encourage the erection of monuments on the few important battlefields of the revolution. The Presidential succession bill was passed without division as reported from the committee. Mr. Edmunds' motion to strike out that part providing for the repeal of existing laws directing an early election was defeated. Mr. Edmunds' bill to regulate the Presidential count, which was sent to the committee as an amendment to Mr. Hoar's bill, was reported favorably as a separate measure and placed on the calcudar, to be taken up at the first opportunity. In executive session at 3:30 p. m., a long listof recess nominations were referred. The Senate adjourned at 5:40 p. m.

House—In the House the rules were discussed, general debate/closing at 4 o'clock. Every amendment proposed was voted down except one to increase the membership of the Committee on Accounts to nine. At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—SENATE,—The bill granting a pension of \$5,000 a year to

down except one to increase the membership of the Committee on Accounts to nine. At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

Washington, December 18.—Senate.—The hill granting a pension of \$5,000 a year to Mrs. Grant. passed without debate. Mr. Hampton introduced a bill making it unlawful for Senators or Representatives to recommend or solicit appointments to office. The resolution of inquiry in regard to the alleged organization of Dakota as a State was discussed until 2 o'clock, when the joint rules were taken up and agreed to. Senator Beck introduced a resolution authorizing the Firance Committee to inquire whether Section 334 of the Revised Statutes, providing for the disposition of coin paid for duties, has been obeyed. Among the measures introduced were the following: By Senator Frye—In relation to the departments of the army of the United States. It provides that all future appointments, as heads of the departments of the U.S. Army, shall be officers selected from the army and nominated by the President, and confirmed by the Senate to be such heads of departments for terms of four years. It declares that this provision shall not apply to the head of any department until that office shall first become vacant. The President may, in his discretion, however, at any time, place upon the retired list any existing head of a department, and the rotired list is enlarged for that purpose. It further provides that the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General of Subsistence, the Surgeon General, the Chief of Baginers, the Chief of Ordinance and the Paymasser General shall be appointed from any of they belong, not below the rank of Lieutenant General, the commissary General of Subsistence, and have the rank and pay of Brigadier General in the rank and pay of

Monday

House—All proposed amendments to the new rules were voted down, and a motion to strike out the clause distributing the appropriation was rejected—65 to 27. The remander of he report was then agreed to. The Senate bill granting a pension to Mrs. Grant was called up and passed—Price, of Wisconsin, alone dissenting. The holiday recess was fixed from Monday next until January 5. The House adjourned at 6:25 p.in.

January 5. The House adjourned at 6:25 p.;n..

Washington, December 19.—Senate—Not in session. House,—An invitation to attend the New Orleans Exposition December 29, was laid on the valle. The Speaker announced the arpointment of the Committee on Enrolled Bills. A resolution was adopted for the creation of select committees on the election of President and Vice President of the United States, on reform in the civil service, on ship-building and ship-owning interests, on alcoholic liquor traffic, and on ventilation and accoustics of the House. Mr. Findiay of Maryland, tried to get up the Senzie Presidential succession bill by unanimous consent, but failed on the suggestion of Mr. Reed that the regular course was to have the bill referred to a committee. A call of the States for the introduction of bills was objected to. Among other measures the following were introduced by Mr. Brown, of Indiana: Referring to the President the controversy between the United States and Venezalia in reguld to the award of 1808; granting pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war: in-creasing pensions of the survivors of the war of 1812, and granting arrears to persons pensioned by special act. The House adjourned at 1:15 p. m.

A Living Electric Battery.

Youngstown, O., December 20.-Frank Burnett, aged fifteen, residing with his widowed mother, has developed powwidowed mother, has developed powers indicating that he is an animated electric battery. He is slightly built, end on his approach chairs and tables dance, and heavy articles totter that his natural strength could not move. The lad is unable to explain his unnatural power, and has always enjoyed good lealth. The tests made thus far show the lad to be able to do more than he has claimed. It is probable medical experts will examine him to ascertain if possible the secret of his power.

-Two hundred lightning rod points have been put on the Washington Mon

-"Two of the toes of my buried leg overlap each other and pain me dreadfully," said the wife of Jacob Berean, of Marlboro, Mass. The leg had been amputated and buried one month. The husband, unknown to the wife, had the leg exhumed and the toes straightened out, and she said she knew by the relief that followed the exact moment the act was performed. -Bos ton Journal.

-The oldest Scandinavian laws punished the murder of an humble maiden more than that of a chief. The weaker sex was protected in innumerable ways; and even as late as the twelfth century a simple kiss forced upon a maiden was punished with a fine or exile, and in the fifteenth century a law of Copen hagen ordered the adulterous woman to be buried alive and the guilty partner to be decapitated.

-There appears to be an agreement among recent medical writers that water is fattening, or at least favors a fullness and roundness of the body. It should be drank at its natural temperature and in considerable quantity.

THE Auditor of State has filed his report with the Governor. The report shows bal-ances at the close of the fiscal year 1884, as

STATE NEWS ITEMS.

with the Governor. The report shows balances at the close of the fiscal year 1884, as follows:

General Revenue fund, \$587,653.53; Sinking fund \$81,317.34; State Common School fund, \$47,746.83; total for 1884, \$716,717.75; making a total including balances November 15, 1884, \$5,763,283.97. The disbursements during the year have been as follows: General revenue fund, \$3,029,028.28; sinking fund, \$85,6719.90; State Common School fund, \$1,623.453; leaving balances as follows on November 15, 1825; General revenue fund, \$88,138.47; sinking fund, \$83,974.21; State Common School fund, \$466,226.11. The receipts for the same funds during the year foregoing were as follows: Revenue fund, \$2,637,512 17; sinking fund, \$466,226.11. The receipts for the same funds during the year foregoing were as follows: Revenue fund, \$2,637,512 17; sinking fund, \$466,226.11. The receipts for the same funds were: Taxes, \$2,137,883.63; Board of Public Works, tolls, etc., \$118,258.36; Insurance Department, \$39,329.65; Ohio Penitentiary, \$153,417.80; Flood Sufferers' Commission return balance, \$134.49; Secretary of State, \$16,110.27; from sale of Ohio place addition, \$23,236.36; Buckeye place addition, \$36,137.82; war claims from General Government, \$2,162.06. The more important items of disburs-ments were: Adjutant-General's Department, \$159,264.21; State-house and grounds, \$17,811.62; Agriculture Department, \$16,755.88; Forestry Bureau, \$1,000; Ohio River Commission, \$160; Attorney-General's Department, \$5,255.2; Railroad Commissioners' Department, \$5,255.2; Railroad Commissioners' Department, \$3,467.84; Live Stock Commission, \$24.25; State-house and extension of geological survey, \$2,400.79; Executive Department, \$3,92.78; Judiciary, \$262,538.66; Insurance Department, \$3,467.84; Live Stock Commission, \$24.52; State Commission, \$24.78; The Commissioners' Department, \$3,92.78; Judiciary, \$262,538.66; Insurance Department, \$3,92.78; Judiciary, \$262,538.66; Insurance Department, \$3,92.78; Judiciary, \$262,538.66; Insurance of State, \$25,538; Co

Binding, \$57,783.35; Supreme Court, \$6,744.78; Supreme Court Commission, \$11,176.67; Treasurer of State, \$12,188.49; Toledo Asylum, \$162,833.02; Athens Asylum, \$137,952.30; Cleveland Asylum, \$118,098.25; Columbus Asylum, \$210,687.58; Dayton Asylum, \$123,140.45; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, \$210,687.58; Dayton Asylum, \$123,140.45; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, \$210,687.58; Dayton Asylum, \$75,000; Lucas County Insane Asylum, \$75,000; Lucas County Insane Asylum, \$75,000; Lucas County Insane Asylum, \$20,303.35; Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, \$138,-165.11; Ohio Penitentiary, \$337,382.22; prosecution and transportation of convicts, \$134,365.54; Intermediate Penitentiary, \$35,252.90; Girls' Industrial Home, \$41,722.72; Boys' Industrial School, \$5*,724; Toledo House of Refuge, \$20,564.71; Board of State Charities, \$4,146.54; Ohio State University, \$15, 379.98; Agricultural Experiment Station, \$6,692.11; Ohio Meteorological Bureau, \$2,398.-19; Ohio University, \$4,955. 72; Miami University, \$2,019.71; expenses Ohio exhibit at New Orleans, \$23,095.37. The Sinking Fund receivits were: Received from taxes, \$318,837.58; from sale of school lands, \$22,768.37; from United States indemnity for swamp lands, \$21,770.82. Disbursements from the Sinking Fund: Interest on irreducible debt, \$261,228.12; principal founded debt due July 1,1836, \$150,000; 1865. canalioan taken up by Sinking Fund Commission, \$22,656; interest on funded debt of State, \$210,888.68. Received from taxes, on account of State Common School Fund at the rate of \$1.50 per capita, \$1,823,483. November 15, 1825, the State and local debt was: Funded State debt, \$4,40,687.09; local debt—debts of counties, \$4,212,564.81; debts of irrease in cities, \$2,124,882.546; increase in common school Fund, \$1,640,796.37; paid out of the School Fund at the rate of \$1.50 per capita, \$1,825,483. November 15, 1825, the State and local debt, \$2,702.39.19; irreducible State debt, \$4,40,687.09; local debt—debts of counties, \$2,124,832.546; increase in coincies, \$2,124,832.546; increase in coinc

The grand duplicate for 1885 is as follows: Real cetate in cities, towns and villages, \$447,714.456: real estate not in towns, cities and villages, \$712,434.456: chattel property, \$509,913,986. Total taxable value of the duplicate for 1885, \$1,670,479,868. There is a decrease in the grand duplicate over 1884 of \$3,694,213. The taxes for 1886 made upon the foregoing basis are as follows: State purposes—General revenue, 14-10 mills, which will realize \$2,395,284 28: State sinking fund, 5-10 mill, \$83,380.48; State common School fund, 1 mill, \$1,670,099.21. Total foreState purposes, 29-10 mills, realizing \$4,840,727.97. Total levy for county purposes will amount to \$8,527,842.28; local taxation for township, etc., \$1,155,015.61; for schools and school-house purposes, \$7,711,010.67; olioporation taxes, \$7,771,601.97; other special purposes, \$1,164,168.08; total township, corporation, school and special taxes, \$17,798,794.32; total county and local taxes, \$17,798,794.32; total county and local taxes on the duplicate for 1885, \$20,326,637.69; dog tax, \$207,308, which makes total levy for all purposes on the duplicate for 1885, \$31,-374,758.57. THERE is a sudden advance in iron, and the mills of the Mahoning Valley have com-menced to run full time. It is estimated that the Bessemer ore market is nearly five hundred thousand tons short. Youngs-town parties have been to Pittsburg inves-

tigating the use of natural gas in the pro WILLIAM LLOYD, a young married man, met with a frightful accident on the farm of Jacob Almindinger, near Marion, the other afternoon. Lloyd, who is a butcher, was about to shoot a bullock, when the rifle exploded, scattering the fragments of the weapon in every direction, completely tearing out the eye and fearfully lacerating the face of the unfortunate man.

A signal service station is to be estab ished at Youngstown. GEO. DAVIDSON, old citizen of Newark died in his chair a few days ago. THE city of Cleveland is being raided by pickpockets, one of whom has been cap-tured. Cincinnati has had the same expe-

CUYAHOGA COUNTY is practically free of debt, and has \$168,000 cash in the Treasury. Fairfield County is also entirely out of

has been arrested for the murder of his wife, who died from poison on November 7. A FOUR-YEAR-OLD daughter of Harry Thompson, of Haydenville, was burned to death, her clothes having become ignited while playing with fire.

THE Ohio Supreme Court has adjourned until the second Tuesday in January.

NEAR Kenton, John Mentzer accidentally killed himself while cleaning his gun. THE will of the lately deceased Helen Purcell, of Zanesville, who left \$30,000 to found a "home for indigent and aged widows and unmarried women," is to be contested by her relatives on the plea that she was of unsound mind when the will was

THE annual report of the trustees and officers of the Boys' Industrial School, near Lancaster, has been filed with the Governor. It states that during the year 267 boys have been received and 228 sent out on leave. There are now 471 boys at the institution.

Auditor Kieseweiter won't hear any more complaints from overtaxed banks. Says the Board of Equalization is through work for the year and the fretting financiers must go to court. JAMES BODINE is receiver of the defunct

Farmers' bank, Orville. Liabilities, \$100,-000. Amply secured by attachment on AT Clarksfield, Wm. Reynolds and his three sons became involved in a drunken

quarrel. Wm. Reynolds, jr., was stabbed eleven times by his father, and died almost MRS. PALMS, of Toledo, is one of elever living brothers and sisters whose average age is seventy-five years.

VALUABLE coal fields have just been dis overed in Vinton County. DELAWARE and Mansfield "hello" each other freely now. JOHN PETERS was accidentally shot in the left shoulder by Samuel Knight while out hunting wild turkeys near North Balti-more, the other afternoon. The shot will

prove serious. CHAS. MILLER'S jewelry store, Bellefon taine, has been closed by creditors. Lia bilities estimated at \$2,000; assets on

THE NATION'S WARDS.

eretary Lamar Shows That the Red Man Secretary Lamar estimates that the Indian service has cost the Government an average of \$3,870,629 per year from the year 1832 to the present time: It now costs \$6,000,000 per annum. All the expenditure of money, effort and organization is for the control, protection and management of a population of 263,000 men, women and children.

"Whatever may be said about the

njustice and cruelty with which the

Indians have been treated in the past,

characterized by some as a "century of dishonor," the Government is now, as all must admit, putting itself to great trouble and expense for a very small and inutile population. The question arises: What is the purpose sought to be accomplished? Is it to protect this country against the Indian as a menace to the security and peace as a menace to the security and peace of our people. Nothing could be more absurb. The Indian race is no longer a source of danger to the peace or se-curity of this great Republic. Most of curity of this great Republic. Most of the reservations are encircled by pow-erful communities, and those upon the frontier are completely in the hands of our military forces. Nor is the Indian any longer an obstacle to our National progress or to our material develop-ment. So far as the interests of our own people are concerned apart from own people are concerned, apart from the needs of the Indian population, the Indian problem could be easily solved by simply withdrawing all Government supervision over these people and con-ferring upon them the rights of American citizenship. Those who would not pass away would be soon absorbed into American society. After incorporating into our body politic four millions of blacks in a state of slavery and investing them with citizenship and suffrage we need not strain at the gnat of 260, and Indiana. It would only be an ad-000 Indians. It would only be an additional morsel, and a very small one. Such a course, however, would be more cruel and destructive to the Indian in the helpless condition to which the exension of settlements will soon reduce him than a war of extermination.

"It is not, therefore, to protect the peace of the country, or the security of its frontiers from the danger of Indian war, or on account of their hindrance to our material progress, that all these efforts and expenditures are made in their behalf. It is because this Government is bound by duty, humanity, religion, good faith and National honor to protect, at whatever of expense or sacrifice, these original possessors of the soil from the destruction with which they are threatened by the very agencies that make our prosperity and greatness. The sense of this obligation was profoundly felt by the founders of our Republic. They not only recog-nized it as the rule of their own con-duct, but they wrote it down in their teatrite and ordinances for the guidstatutes and ordinances for the guid-ance of their posterity. The ordinance of 1787 (article 3) contains the follow-

of 1787 (article 3) contains the following language:

"Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property rights and liberty they never shall be invaded or disturbed unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them and for preserving peace and friendship with them." "The principles embodied in these

noble utterances constitute the fundamental principles of a genuine Indian policy. Assuming, then, that the civilizaion, the moral, intellectual, social and ndustrial elevation of the Indian to fit him to take part in the civilization of the country and the age, is the com-mon object of all, the question arises: What means should be adopted to accomplish this? I have not been long enough in this office to become so thoroughly acquainted with the characteristics, customs, habits and wants of the Indians as to feel myself competent to propose any general plan or policy which in all respects will be adapted to the conditions of the present and adequate to the probable exigencies of the future. There are, however, some measures which I think any ver, some measures which I think are necessary to lay a solid foundation for Indian civilization, and to avert the de-moralization and destruction of these people, which the environment of the white race now threatens. I recommend that a portion of every reserva-tion be divided up into separate tracts of suitable size for farms, to be allotted to each individual as his sole and sepa-rate estate. Provision should be made against the power (until after a time limited) of selling or mortgaging the same, or even leasing it to any but Indians living within the same reserva-tion. Without legislation of this kind all efforts to make the Indian support himself by his own labor will prove fruitless and unavailing. To over come his natural aversion to labor there must be the incentive given alone by a sure guarantee that the fruits of his labor shall be enjoyed in security. No man will clear forests, inclose fields and cultivate them, and rear houses and barns when at any moment he may be removed and carried off against his will to some distant and unknown region. The ownership of land, free-holding, tends to inspire individual in-dependence, pride of character, personal industry and the development of the domestic virtues. Provision should be made that the Indian accepting a

forfeit any of his rights as a member of his tribe, nor the protection and benefit which the laws of the United States extend to the Indians generally. "I favor the policy recommended by my predecessor in this office, Secretary Kirkwood, of reducing to proper size the existing reservations, when entirely out of proportion to the number of In-dians thereon, with the consent of the Indians, and upon just and fair terms; and second, of placing by patent the titles to these diminished reservations as fully under the protection of the people to their lands. The surplus por-tion cut off should be subject to sale and the proceeds invested for the benefit of the Indians. The execution of it should be cautious and tentative. My recommendation that only a portion of each reservation be divided rate tracts, as stated above, is based upon the conviction that we must lead the Indians into holding lands in severalty by ripening their right of occupancy under their communal system into a fee-simple by a gradual process, and not by the sudden abolition of a

patent for his land shall not thereb

well as a law of property. "Those who urge the speedy break-ing up of tribal relations, the obliteration of the reservation system, and the localization of individuals upon separate allotments of land as a general policy, year.—N. Y. Son.

system which is to them a religion as

The Gaton Democrat.

overlook the important fact that the Indian race is not a homogeneous race. It consists of numerous widely separated tribes, speaking different languages and varying greatly in customs, habits and conditions, from the enlightened commonwealths of the Five Nations to the wild, fierce, roving bands who eke out by plunder the scanty subsistence they derive from the chase and Government rations. Any general policy adapted to the advancement of one tribe would be disastrous and destructive to another. and destructive to another.
"In the meantime, until the Indian

"In the meantime, until the Indian is ready by educational development to take his place among the people of the country, the reservation system is his only protection, and whatever may be said of the tribal relation, which it is thought to be so desirable to dissolve, it is in their uncivilized state the normal application of Fridging society. condition of Indian society. It is not only deeply iraprinted in his mind as the polity of his race, but it is his con-stitutional status in this country. The Constitution of the United States recog-nizes the Indian in his tribal relations, and in its delegation of powers to Congress it declares that it shall regulate commerce among foreign nations and the 'Indian tribes.'

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Some pretentious doctringires and professional reformers of our time indulge in a lot of silly and mischlevous cant when advertising their own exalted perfections and their contempt for political parties and partisans. In their estimation a political party is something to be shunned and denounced—a confederacy of rogues and

spoilsmen, of obnoxious bosses and henchmen. An earnest, sturdy, consistent partisan they look upon as a person dominated by prejudice and passion rather than by reason and contreflection. These are the theorists and idealists who contend that a President or Governor should utterly disregard the wishes and suggestions of his own party, and who clamor for the appointment of "non-partisans" to all the effices. More noisy than numerous, these oracles try to create the impression that permanent parties are evils to be uprooted and that zealous party service should earn distrust instead of recognition or reward.

service should earn distrust instead of recognition or reward.

Chatter of that sort is fatuous and would be pernicious if it gained any large number of converts among the rising generation. Political parties are the best and safest instrumentality yet devised by human ingenuity or effort for the maintenance and administration of free institutions. They are not the creations of chance or caprice. They of free institutions. They are not the creations of chance or caprice. They embody definite principles, aims and tendencies. They are the medium through which the deliberate judgment of the people is ascertained and executed. If the party entrusted with power betrays its trust or shows itself incapable, the conveying party stands In either case the party is the people. The officials elected or appointed, from President or Governor down to consta-President or Governor down to constable or pound-master, are the servants of the people and are pledged to carry out fairly and honorably the policy outlined by their party. These are wholesome truths and any material departure from them in practice is certain to be productive of bad results. When a party advocates obnoxious principles or nominates unworthy men, those who are dissatisfied with its action have the simple and effective alternative of joining it and reforming it from within or of rebuking and chastening it by cooperating with the opposition.

operating with the opposition.

While a President or a Governor should be the impartial administrator of the law for the whole people within his jurisdiction, that obligation does not imply that he shall ignore party lines in selecting his assistants and sub-ordinates. On the contrary, every free, progressive government is a government by party within certain broad lines laid down in the organic law. The advantage of the system is that it fixes responsibility and challenges constant vigilance. Indifference to his duty as a citizen is too often the trait of which the effusive non-partisan boasts as a conspicuous virtue. Without parties and partisans civil government would become a stagnant pool instead of a fructifying current.—N. F.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIUMPH

State Paper Which is Calling Forth Enthusiastic Comments from All Sources No President has ever given to the country a more polished composition or one more finished rhetorically. It is a model of good English and forcible statement. * * *

Those who object that there is a great deal said in the message should remember that there was a great deal to say .- St. Louis Republican.

The tariff question is well considered,

The tariff question is well considered, and the document teems with valuable information and recommendations upon it. Its treatment is fair and its conclusions so plainly given that he who runs may read.—Buffulo Times.

The President's expression of executive opinion is like himself—frank, honest, clear-sighted, statesmanlike and comprehensive. There is no uncertain note upon any key. It unites in one harmonious symphony the glories, needs and duties of the Republic. The Congressman who studies this able state paper to advantage is thoroughly equipped for the work he has on hand.

—N. Y. Morning Journal.

The first thing that strikes you in Mr.

The first thing that strikes you in Mr. Cleveland's message is the indefatig-able industry with which he has studied, assimilated and assorted the vast mulassimilated and assorted the vast multiplicity of facts brought to his attention in the course of his official experience, and in the several reports of the Cabinet officers. He seems to have taken up the subjects one by one, examined them with conscientious and intelligent care, and restated them in his own lucid language, together with such conclusions as he has reached during the methodical process. This habit of thorough systematic review of the facts presented to him for consideration is presented to him for consideration is characteristic of Mr. Cleveland's con-ception of executive duty. If his con-clusions are, almost without exception, identical with the conclusions of the members of his Cabinet that shows the remarkable harmony of opinion exist-ing in the present Administration, rather than any lack of independent ideas on the part of Mr. Cleveland. It sometimes happens that a President of positive convictions is obliged in his message to dissent from the views expressed in the report of some equally positive Secretary, and thus almost to positive Secretary, and thus almost to rebuke his subordinate in a public man-